

REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, Applicant thanks Examiner Truong for the courtesy extended to Applicant's representative, Jacob M. Ward, Reg. No. 56,754, during the telephonic interview on April 21, 2009. During the interview, Applicant's representative discussed the invention and identified differences between the invention and the cited art. The Examiner acknowledged that the present invention requires a person having the mobile authentication device to go through a first authentication test before the RF identification signal is emitted by the device. A substitution of the phrase "unique to a person" with the phrase "caused by a person interacting with a mobile authentication device" was discussed. It was agreed that Applicant would submit the present amendment with the substitute phrase, and that the Examiner would update the search and reconsider the application in view thereof. The Examiner's careful consideration of the application is sincerely appreciated.

Applicant has carefully studied the references cited by the Examiner and the Examiner's comments relative thereto.

Claims 1-19 are pending in the application.

Claims 1, 7, and 19 have been amended. The amendments clarify that the authentication signal is "caused by a person interacting with a mobile authentication device".

Support for the amendments is found in the application as originally filed, for example, at page 4, line 15 through page 5, line 27.

No new matter has been added.

Reconsideration of the claims in light of the remarks made herein is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Svensson-Hilford et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,354,405), and further in view of Gazdzinski (U.S. Pat. No. 6,615,175).

Applicant's invention includes a method for a double security check in front of an elevator installation (A). The method includes the steps of: a) generating at least one authentication signal (P0) caused by a person (P) interacting with a mobile

16715

authentication device (F) and seeking to use the elevator installation (A); b) detecting the at least one authentication signal (P0) with the mobile authentication device (F); c) the mobile authentication device (F) checking the at least one authentication signal (P0) with at least one person reference (P1); d) in the case of correspondence of the authentication signal (P0) and the person reference (P1), the mobile authentication device (F) providing at least one identification code (P2); e) detecting the at least one identification code (P2) with a stationary recognition device (E) of the elevator installation (A); and f) assigning to the identification code (P2) one of a predefined travel destination and an input travel destination (P3) input at the recognition device by the person.

The related system of Applicant's invention includes the mobile authentication device (F) adapted to be carried by the person (P), and the stationary recognition device (E) of the elevator installation for detecting the identification code (P2). The system further includes a checking device (C) connected to the recognition device (E) for assigning to the identification code (P2) one of the predefined travel destination and the input travel destination (P3). The checking device (C) generates a control signal (P6) for operation of the elevator installation (A). (See Applicant's FIG. 1, for example).

Applicant's independent Claims 1, 7 and 19 recite a mobile authentication device for detecting an authentication signal caused by a person interacting with the mobile authentication device, and generating an identification signal upon correspondence between the authentication signal and a person reference in response to a check by the mobile authentication device. The Svensson-Hilford and Gazdzinski patents do not disclose, teach or suggest such a mobile authentication device.

Svensson-Hilford describes a system and method for making cashless payment at an elevator installation. (Col. 1, lines 37-43). Svensson-Hilford describes an elevator installation (1) with an elevator car (3). (Col. 2, lines 30-32). On each floor (E0, E1, E2) there is identification device (15) that receives payment. The identification device (15) is connected to a calculation device (16) and charging device (18) for calculating the transportation services being paid for and for charging payment for the transportation services, respectively. (Col. 2, lines 65-67, and col. 3, lines 1-35; and in FIG. 1).

The only mobile devices mentioned in Svensson-Hilford are tokens with electronic chips, prepayment cards, keys with data carriers with individual data relating to the user, cards or other data carriers with individual data relating to the user and a remotely operating transmitter/receiver system with individual data relating to the user or the goods. (Col. 3, lines 25-35). These devices are used to enter the data into the fixed identification device (15). These devices do not detect an authentication signal caused by a person interacting with a mobile authentication device, and do not generate an identification signal upon correspondence between the authentication signal and a person reference in response to a check by the device.

Gazdzinski describes an elevator information and control system for enabling rapid location of a desired firm or individual by a user of the system. (Col. 3, lines 1-18). The system includes an identification and access sub-system (1500). The sub-system (1500) may include an RFID tag (1502), reader (1504), and access database (1510) which automatically identifies occupants of the elevator, and provides them access to certain restricted floors. In one embodiment, the RFID tag (1502) authenticates the tag reader (1504) of the access sub-system (1500) such that when the tag (1502) is interrogated by the reader (1504), such as when the user steps into the elevator car (180), an appropriate code or password must be provided within the RF signal from the reader for the tag (1502) to radiate its RF identification signal. (Col. 18, lines 15-31; and in FIGS. 15 and 16).

Gazdzinski uses RFID tags (1502) for identification and access (column 18, lines 15-22). After the information stored on the tag (1502) is read, the passenger must verify by entering a password on a keypad within the elevator car. (Col. 19, lines 21-27). These tags do not detect an authentication signal caused by a person interacting with a mobile authentication device, and do not generate an identification signal upon correspondence between the authentication signal and a person reference in response to a check by the device.

With reference to independent method Claims 1 and 19, the cited art of Svensson-Hilford and Gazdzinski do not teach or suggest the step of "detecting the at least one authentication signal [caused by a person interacting with a mobile authentication device] with the mobile authentication device". The thin profile access

16715

card (1506) of Gazdzinski, identified by the Examiner as the claimed mobile authentication device (F), merely receives a password code from the reader (1504) and automatically emits a signal back to the reader (1504) with an identification code. The card (1506) does not detect an authentication signal from the person before emitting an identification code. Likewise, nothing in Svensson-Hilford generates an authentication signal caused by a person interacting with a mobile authentication device for detection by a mobile authentication device. Accordingly, the presently amended claims are patentable over the combination of Svensson-Hilford and Gazdzinski.

The art of record also does not teach or suggest the step of "the mobile authentication device checking the at least one authentication signal with at least one person reference". The Gazdzinski access card (1506) does not check the password code from the reader against a person reference (P1). The Gazdzinski card (1506) merely includes an RFID tag (1502) that emits an identification signal when interrogated by the reader (1504). For at least this further reason, the claims are patentable over the combination of Svensson-Hilford and Gazdzinski.

Svensson-Hilford and Gazdzinski also do not teach or suggest the step of "assigning to the identification code one of a predefined travel destination and an input travel destination input at the recognition device by the person. The prepayment card system in Svensson-Hilford uses the calculation device (16) to calculate the transportation costs for a requested transportation service and to transmit authorization to an elevator controller. The identification and access sub-system (1500) of Gazdzinski allows a user to access controlled locations and to control utilities such as lighting and HVAC within specific zones on their destination floors. However, neither Svensson-Hilford nor Gazdzinski "assign" an identification code with a predefined travel destination or an input travel destination as recited in the present claims.

Claims 1-6 and 19 drawn to the method of the invention are patentable for at least the reasons stated hereinabove. Claims 7-18 drawn to the system of the invention include substantially the same limitations and are likewise patentable.

It is submitted that the present claims clearly define Applicant's invention and distinguish it from the art of record. Reconsideration of the application and a formal Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone Applicant's representative at (419) 874-1100.

Respectfully submitted,



William J. Clemens, Reg. No. 28,855
(248) 960-2100
Jacob M. Ward, Reg. No. 56,754
(419) 874-1100

Fraser Clemens Martin & Miller LLC
28366 Kensington Lane
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551-4163
419-874-1100
419-874-1130 (FAX)